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NAVY CUT MAY SAVE U. S. 200 MILLIONS

Other Powers To Also Gain By Limitations In Armaments.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A saving of about \$200,000,000 for the United States on the present building program of the navy will result from agreements reached at the limitation of arms conference, the Federal Reserve Board declared in a statement tonight. High naval officials, however, were of the opinion that the board's estimates were too high, as it was explained, the scrapping of ships now under construction would involve the payment of claims to the builders which might offset a considerable portion of the savings resulting from halting the building program.

Three Countries Cut Expense.
Limitation of armaments decided upon at the conference will effect immediately, the board declared, savings only in the three countries—the United States, England and Japan—whose finances are already in a relative sound condition. Savings in England and Japan, the board estimated, would be approximately equivalent to those of this country.

In France and Italy, however, the board explained, no increase in naval armaments had been contemplated so that their immediate problems would not be affected. Any savings in England and France resulting from decreased expenditures during the next year, it was declared, probably would have to be applied to debt reduction, while in Germany any balancing of the budget was complicated by the fluctuations of the mark and large increases in taxation planned. Italy, it was added, was finding it difficult to increase government revenues to meet expenditures.

Need of Economy Shown.
"It is particularly important in the present situation," the board said, "not only that government budgets should be balanced so that short time borrowing by the government may be discontinued, but also that the sum of government expenditures should be decreased in order to reduce the tax burden of the business community. In most countries, however, curtailment of taxes seems highly problematical at present. Only in the United States has it been attempted."

Lands Arms Parley.
London, Feb. 7.—The results of the Washington conference were criticized in the House of Commons today during the debate following the speech from the throne.

J. R. Clynes, Labor leader, declared: "The conference was largely a matter of arithmetic in instruments of war. Nothing was done to reduce land armies or air forces. But peace can not be brought to the world by mere reduction of forces."

In reply Premier Lloyd George declared that the Washington result is one of the finest achievements ever registered in the history of the world and that the thanks of Britain are due to Balfour for the distinction with which he served his country.

"Tonnage and guns and everything of that kind must be dealt with by arithmetic," declared the premier. "As a result of the arithmetic in this case this country will be saved millions on armament this year."

The premier's statement was greeted with cheers. It is significant that the king's speech dealt first with the four-power treaty, showing that Great Britain attaches more importance to the Pacific pact than to the arms agreement.

Pointing out that the four power agreement replaces the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the king read the following ministerial pronouncement: "I am happy to feel that the long standing concern between the two countries will remain as cordial as ever under the arrangements thus concluded. At the same time our relations with the United States enter a new and even closer phase of friendship."

After dealing with the Washington conference the premier warned Germany that its policy of vengeance against France would not pay. Amid labor cries of "another war" Lloyd George defeated the Anglo-French

pact which he is now negotiating with Premier Poincare, saying:

"France must be given the feeling that she is not isolated. There is nothing more dangerous than the fear of a gallant, brave nation. France needs to be given confidence and calmness of judgment in her present disturbed state. The world pact will give France that confidence, if she knows that if she is invaded without provocation Britain with her whole strength will desire to support her."

"One of the grave dangers to France is that the next generation of Germans will be brought up with thoughts of vengeance."

BIBLE INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT WEST POINT

Commencing Sunday, March 5th, next, a Bible Institute, continuing over four days, will be held at the West Point Baptist Church. The pastor, Rev. E. D. Maddox will be present and probably will preside over the meetings which are to be held both afternoon and at night.

Baptist ministers and speakers of note are expected to be present to address the gathering.

DRAINAGE BOARD MEETS

The Ohio County Drainage Board, composed of S. T. Barnett, Chairman, J. A. Bellamy and V. C. Hocker, with McDowell A. Pogue, secretary, met in Hartford Tuesday. In the main, for the purpose of checking the work of construction and passing upon claims against the Roy Muffett, et al., drainage district. The Board has procured and will float bonds against said district in the sum of \$47,000.00. The bonds are issued in ten series of ten bonds each, bearing six per cent coupons, payable annually. Series No. 1 is due Jan. 2, 1923 and so on each year thereafter until the last series is due.

TESTS TO BE GIVEN FOR INCOME TAX JOBS

Examinations for auditor and inspectors for the income tax division of the office of internal revenue will be held in Louisville March 8, simultaneously with examinations throughout the country. O. A. Beckmann, secretary of the local Civil Service Commission, announced Saturday.

The positions call for salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$3,600, with promise of advancement where efficiency is demonstrated. Persons passing examinations will be given six weeks' training in the technicalities of the income tax law with pay during training. Information may be obtained of Mr. Beckmann at the Federal Building, Louisville.

HARTFORD GIRLS' TEAM WINS, BOYS DEFEATED

The local High School basketball team, boys and girls, went to Greenville last Friday where they succeeded in dividing laurels with the High Fivers of that place. The boys lost to the Muhlenbergers by the score of 17-44, while the home lassies copped by 9 to 7, in as hard fought battle as witnessed on the Greenville court in a long time.

The Boys' team was minus its stellar center, Bartlett, who was unable to play on account of illness. While his presence would, undoubtedly have made the score different, yet it is figured that the Greenville quintette would have triumphed. The locals were accompanied by Miss Florence Nelson, coach of the girls' team, and Prof. O. L. Shultz.

Those making the pilgrimage were Misses Carter, King, Barnett, Howard, Clark and Kirk. The boys, Crowe, Shultz, Likens, Baird, Bennett and Rhoads.

The locals were high in their praise of the Greenville people and the genteel treatment received at their hands. These same teams will battle again tomorrow night, Feb. 11, on the Hartford court.

NOTICE FARMERS

Mr. Virgil M. Chapman, of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, will address the Tobacco Growers of Ohio County, at the Court House in Hartford, Ky., on Monday February 13th, 1922 at 10 o'clock a. m., under the auspices of the Ohio County Farm Bureau, no farmer can afford to miss this meeting, so come and bring your neighbors with you.

OHIO COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
By W. C. Blaakeship, Secretary.

IRISH KIDNAPING IMPERILS PEACE

Adverse Effect On Dealing Feared From Raids In Ulster.

London, Feb. 8.—The Irish situation took a startling turn today with the news of wholesale and organized kidnaping raids against prominent Ulster Unionists in the early hours of the morning. The numerous victims, including many special constables, who were dispatched to aid in stopping the raids, were spirited to unknown destinations. The capture of a score of raiders showed that they were attached to the Irish Republican army.

The northern government was unable to invoke the aid of the military and had to depend upon the special forces, which apparently were not strong enough to prevent the kidnapings. The northern government appealed to the imperial government, which took prompt steps to meet the situation, authorizing the Belfast government to employ British troops for guarding the boundaries. At the same time sending a message to Michael Collins, the provisional president, demanding that proper measures be initiated for the release of the captured men and prevention of a repetition of the outrages.

Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, was able to announce to Parliament late tonight that a response had been received. Mr. Collins explaining that raids were due to apprehensions over the fate of the Derry prisoners and that the provisional government was taking necessary steps for their release.

It was announced that the men captured in Sligo already had returned to their homes, but whether as a result of the imperial government's action is not known. No news of releases elsewhere has been received.

Sir James Craig, Ulster premier, who is in London for the purpose of spurring the imperial government to action, has sent a stirring manifesto to the Ulster people charging the British government with responsibility for the outrages, and declaring Ulster's determination not to yield anything.

Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, when seen in London tonight, confirmed the view already given by Mr. Collins that the raids were reprisals for the treatment of the Derry prisoners.

The incident created quite a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament tonight, where it was feared it would have an adverse effect on the Irish negotiations and make difficult the hoped-for renewal of negotiations between James Craig and Mr. Collins. The small majority obtained by the government in the House of Lords tonight on an amendment in connection with Irish affairs is regarded to some extent as the moral effect of the raids. There was even speculation on the possibility of the affair leading to dissolution, unless matters were quickly and satisfactorily settled.

MARRIAGE LICENSE RECENTLY ISSUED

Ira Allen, Kenfrow, to Dollie Brather, Kenfrow.
Charlie Owen, Glendean, to Maggie Owen, Glendean.

R. F. Johnson, Livermore, Route 1, to Dorma Owen, Livermore Route 1.

J. T. Cox, McHenry, to M. J. Ingleby, Beaver Dam.

Norvel Faught, McHenry, to Otha Fjerner, Island.

REVIVAL MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

The revival meeting being held at the local M. E. Church is, as it approaches the end of the second week's duration, accomplishing quite a bit of spiritual good in the community. To date 20 or more conversions have been noted in addition to a renewal of religious interest in the church and the community in general.

It has been announced that the services will continue at the least, to next Sunday night, and probably longer. The Rev. Turner is delivering a line of strong and logical sermons.

INDIAN AGED 137 PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Saw War Of 1812 Never Fought
White Man, and Had Married Eight Times

Cass Lake, Minn., Feb. 7.—Gabe-nah-gewn-Wonce, also known as John Smith, a Chippewah Indian, reported to be 137 years old, died here today after a week's illness of pneumonia.

Smith, whose Indian name meant "wrinkled meat" had been very active in late years. A year ago he became totally blind, but his mind remained clear to the last, and he often recalled the days when he was a scout for the Chippewah in the wars with the Sioux. He also remembered events of the war of 1812. One of his boasts was that he had never fought against the white man.

Up to four years ago he had never visited a big city. His first trip of this kind was to the Twin Cities. Later he visited the automobile show at Chicago.

Fished Year Ago.

A year and a half ago he returned to the north woods of Minnesota to spend his time fishing for sturgeon in Lake of the Woods, in the same waters that he fished more than a century ago.

Gabe-nah-gewn-Wonce had been married eight times. He had no children, and the only survivor is Tom Smith, an adopted son, with whom he lived.

Funeral services will be held here Thursday at the local Catholic church, which he joined eight years ago. There will be no tribal ceremonies, according to present plans.

The "Old Indian" as he was generally known among the white people, was active until six months ago, since which time he had not been seen outside his adopted son's house.

Worker For Movies.

Before that time he had made it a practice to meet all trains entering the village and offer postal cars for sale. He claimed to have met the Schoelcraft and Cass Exploration party, which passed thru here about 100 years ago and recalled the changing of the name of the lake, then known as Red Cedar Lake to Cass Lake, in honor of one of the leaders of the expedition.

Two years ago he took a leading part in moving pictures taken of Indians, called the "Recollections of Gabe-nah-gewn-Wonce," and which have been exhibited all over the United States.

To illustrate his vitality, it is related that seven years ago, when 130 years of age, the "Old Indian" was knocked down by a switch engine while crossing a railroad track. His injuries confined him to a hospital for only three weeks after which he suffered no ill-effect.

S. D. WALLACE

Samuel D. Wallace, aged 77, died at his home near Sulphur Springs, Saturday, February 3, of a complication of ailments with which he had been afflicted for a considerable length of time. Burial of the remains took place Sunday afternoon at Sandrock Hill Cemetery, following funeral services conducted by the Rev. Wilcox, in the presence of a large gathering of friends.

Mr. Wallace was a quiet, unassuming man, but a splendid citizen and highly-respected by all who knew him. He had never been married, was born, and lived his whole life in the immediate vicinity in which he died, having resided during the past forty years or more with a brother, B. W. Wallace and a nephew, John Ragsdale, each of whom survive and are also bachelors.

THE WRIST TWISTS

By a slip of the wrist, or a hit and miss of the pen, the Greenville reporter for the Courier-Journal in reporting the result of the basketball games between the Greenville and Hartford High School teams at the former place last Friday night, said: "Greenville Boys Win," and then proceeded to report the game, not once making mention of the fact that a double-header was played and that the Hartford girls, coached by Miss Florence Nelson, triumphed over the Greenville girls, handled by the "Wonder Coach, Ed A. Diddle."

Not that we care especially for the publicity for our girls and their efficient coach, Miss Nelson, though they be entitled thereto, but we were just wondering at the "wrist twists"

by which the girls' game was omitted from the report.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER HAS RETIRED

Mr. C. W. Weddell of Fordsville, who has been serving Ohio County Rural Schools in the capacity of truant or attendance officer since the first of July, of last year has retired from that position, his term having expired.

Mr. Weddell's report shows that he has done good and consistent work having visited every rural school (123) within the County making the second visit to 17 of them. He also made 138 lectures, or talks and succeeded in placing 450 truant children within school.

P. T. A. LOSE SPELLING AND CHIPHERING TEST

In the contest in spelling and ciphering held by the P. T. A. of No. creek and the non-members of that school district, last Friday night to break a tie resulting from the contest theretofore held, the Association went down, victims of the outsiders.

BEAVER DAM WINS AGAIN

The Beaver Dam basketball team which has not tasted defeat for six years kept this unbroken record by defeating the Owensboro American Legion basketball team 56-10 on last Saturday night. At the beginning of the game the two teams seemed to be evenly matched but the visitors soon showed they were inferior to the home team. The feature of the game was the team work of the Beaver Dam players.

Owensboro	Beaver Dam
Bell	F. Davis
Wilkins	F. Render
Turley	C. P. Barnes
Crowe	G. Alford
Stevens	G. K. Barnes

Substitutes for Owensboro—; for Beaver Dam, Robinson, Baker.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS

Cattle—market quiet with few changes compared to the opening day of the week. Demand for the best light butchers was fair; medium and inferior grades ruled slow and uneven. A good, active call was evident for the best quality stockers and feeders at prevailing prices; medium and plainer kinds less active. Milch cow grade dull; choice kinds up to \$50 @ 55. Few prime heavy steers offered; undertone slow.

Quotations: Prime heavy steers \$6.50 @ 7; heavy shipping steers \$6 @ 6.50; medium to good \$5.25 @ 6; fat heifers \$4.50 @ 6.25; fat cows \$4.50 @ 5; medium to good cows \$3 @ 4.50; cutters \$2 @ 3; canners \$1.50 @ 2; bulls \$3 @ 4.50; feeders \$5 @ 6; stockers \$3 @ 5.50; milk cows \$20 @ 60.

Calves—Market 50c lower. Best veals \$10 down; medium \$5 @ 7; common \$2 @ 3.50.

Hogs—Market strong and prices 25c higher on all grades. Top hogs, 120 pounds and up at \$10, the highest since August, 1921; pigs, 120 lbs. down \$9.25; throwouts \$8; stags \$7 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade generally steady. Best lambs \$10 @ 11 according to quality; seconds \$6 @ 9. Best fat sheep \$3.50 down; bucks \$2.50 down.

Produce.

Buying prices net to shipper, the shipper paying freight and drayage charges are:

Eggs—Candled 30c doz.
Poultry—Hens, large 20c lb.; small 17c lb.; large spring chickens 15c lb.; small springers 20c lb.; roosters 10c lb.; ducks 20c lb.; young turkeys No. 1, per lb. 35c; geese 12c lb.; guineas, old \$3 dozen; young \$6.
Country Butter—Pound 15c.
Grain.

Current approximate buying prices carload lots quoted by mills:
Wheat—New, No. 2 red \$1.37.
Wagon wheat \$1.32.

The following prices are quoted in carlots in bulk, track Louisville:
Corn—No. 2 white 59c; No. 2 yellow 59c; No. 2 mixed 58 1/2 c.
Oats—No. 2 white 42c; No. 3 white 40c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. E. J. Moore, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly proven on or before March 25, 1922, or they will be forever barred.

J. L. MOORE, Admr. 3413p

CARDINALS MAY POSTPONE VOTE

Prolongation Of Time For Benefit Of America To Be Discussed.

Rome, Feb. 7.—Prolongation of the time—now ten days—between the demise of the Pope and the date of convening the Sacred College for the election of a new Pope to a period not yet definitely decided upon, but which will permit not only the United States but Canada and South America to be represented, is the first question which will be discussed at the first consistory called by Pius XI.

Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, is sponsor for the proposal, so that henceforth there shall be no such disappointment as greeted Cardinal O'Connell upon his arrival in Rome yesterday. The Sacred College, in general, has felt deeply that the announcement of the election of the Pope before the arrival of the American cardinals might be interpreted in the United States as a slight.

Sister Expected Action.

Almost immediately after his elevation to the Pontificate, Pius XI sent a message to his sister Camilla in Milan, saying: "My first apostolic benediction to you and all the family and relatives."

When she learned that the Pope had bestowed the benediction from outside of St. Peter's, the sister said that she knew he could not do anything else because of his profound patriotic sentiments.

"In a delicate situation," she added, "he has done a marvelous thing, truly worthy of him; but those who knew him and his patriotism will not marvel."

Comment on the personal life of Pius XI makes particular illusion to his Alpine climbing as his chief hobby. As a boy he traversed the Alps so often that it was said in Lombardy he knew every inch of the mountains, and that his companions felt safe in his company in the Alpine passes, but hesitated at beginning a climb with him because of his daring, his untiring tenacity and skill; he never tired, leaving all the others behind.

Discoverer of Pass.

His discovery of a route to the summit of Monte Rosa thru only Italian territory was advantageous because all other previous routes went thru foreign territory, resulting in great inconvenience to the climbers. At his birthplace, Desio, where he lived until 12 years old, he was noted for his prowess in athletics, jumping especially, so much so that when they saw him capering they nicknamed him "the jumping boy."

His father died in 1870 at Milan, to which city he had removed. The pontiff's crest consists of a shield in two parts horizontally, the upper showing a black eagle with outstretched wings, the lower three dots, with the motto: "It passes quickly," signifying the rapid passing of life.

FREE DOG BILL IS PASSED BY LOWER HOUSE

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—Kentucky's House of Representatives spent the entire afternoon in consideration of the bill of Representative J. B. Wicker to allow one free dog to each family, which was finally passed by a vote of 57 to 23 at 3:30 o'clock.

Governor Morrow declared the present license law is harassing, useless and an unenforced one that produces practically no revenue, and that it should be repealed. Maintaining the best humor, he spent about twenty minutes telling the Representatives to go back home and pat "Old King" on the head when he ran out to meet them and say, "Ring, old fellow, I thought about you when I was up at Frankfort."

ASH TIMBER WANTED

Pay highest price for second growth, white ash and bottom ash for base ball bats. Ship from Dundee and Hartford.

J. P. WHITTINGHILL,
Glendean, Ky. 332tp

NAVIES DOOMED BY POWERS' APPROVAL

Successful Termination Of Conference On Arms Limitations

Washington, Feb. 2.—Under the naval treaty, approved, America retains 18 capital ships with a tonnage of 500,650 tons. Great Britain retains 22 capital ships with a tonnage of 580,450 tons.

Japan retains 10 capital ships with a tonnage of 301,320.

The United States agrees, under the treaty, to scrap 15 ships now under construction, with a total of 618,000 tons, and to scrap all the older battleships up to but not including the Delaware and North Dakota. These old ships number 15, with a tonnage of 227,740 tons. Thus, America agrees to scrap a total of 845,740 tons, and 30 ships.

Twenty British ships and 10 Japanese vessels are to be scrapped when the treaty is formally ratified by the various governments.

The draft treaty contains only the following preamble in explanation of the purposes of the five contracting governments in reaching the agreement set forth:

"Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;

"Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armament and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries"

The names of the delegates of the powers follow.

The treaty is divided into three chapters. Chapter one contains the general language of the agreement, covered in 20 separate articles.

Chapter two contains the detailed, specific agreements on naval matters, many of them in complicated tabular form, which amplify and complete the meaning of the general agreements of chapter one.

Chapter three is devoted to "miscellaneous provisions," and contains four additional articles of the treaty.

Chapter one is headed:

"General provisions relating to the limitation of naval armament."

Article one thereunder is merely the agreement to limit naval armament as provided in the treaty.

Ships Which Will Not Be Junked

Article 2 provides that the contracting powers may retain respectively capital ships specified in part 1, chapter 2. The ships thus named in part 1 are as follows:

UNITED STATES.

Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, New York, Texas, Wyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware; total tonnage 500,650.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, Malays, Valiant, Barham, Queen Elizabeth, War Spite, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Thunderer, Kink George V, Ajax, Centurion; total tonnage 580,450.

FRANCE.

Bretagne, Lorraine, Provence, Paris, France, Jean Bart, Courbet, Diderot, Voltaire; total tonnage 221,170.

ITALY.

Andrea Doria, Carlo Duilio, Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante Alighieri, Roma, Papoli, Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena; total tonnage, 182,800.

JAPAN.

Mutsu Nagato, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Kishima, Haruna, Ise, Kongo; total tonnage, 301,320.

Article 2 then provides that, on the coming into force of the treaty all other capital ships "built or building" by the five powers shall be disposed of as prescribed in chapter 2, part 2, the reference being to the extensive "rules for scrapping vessels of war," carried in the part 2 mentioned.

New Ships To Be Built.

In addition to the specified capital ships, it is provided that "the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction and on their completion dispose of the North Dakota and Delaware under the scrapping rule, while Great Britain may construct 2 new capital ships not to exceed 35,000 tons standard displacement each and dispose of the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax and Centurion under the scrapping rules."

Article 3 is the agreement of the powers to build or acquire no new capital ships except as replacement tonnage.

Article 4 is the naval ratio average allowing tonnage aggregates for capital ships replacement as follows: United States, 525,000 tons; British Empire, 525,000 tons; France, 175,000 tons; Italy, 175,000 tons; Japan, 315,000 tons, which aggregates the powers agree not to exceed. Article 5 fixes a limit of 35,000 tons and article 6 a limit of 16 inches on guns carried by newly constructed ships.

Article 7 fixes the total tonnage of aircraft carriers at: United States, 135,000; British Empire, 135,000; France, 60,000; Italy, 60,000; Japan, 81,000, and article 8 covers replacements.

Article 9, fixes a limit of 27,000 tons for this class of ships except that each power may construct two carriers of a maximum of 33,000 tons each, or may convert craft otherwise to be scrapped into such carriers.

Article 10 provides that no carrier shall carry a gun heavier than 8-inch caliber and for a total of 10 8-inch guns per ship, or if no guns exceeding 6-inch caliber are carried, for no limitation on the number of guns per ship.

Article 11 provides that no ship exceeding 10,000 tons displacement other than capital ship or aircraft carrier shall be built or acquired within the jurisdiction of the contracting powers.

Article 12 provides that no war vessel hereafter laid down other than a capital ship shall carry guns in excess of 8-inch caliber, and article 13 provides that no vessel designated to be scrapped may be reconverted into a war vessel.

Articles 14 to 18, both inclusive, comprise regulations to prevent conversion of commercial vessels into war craft and the transfer of warships to other than contracting powers.

Article 19 provides that "the United States, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder."

A subhead under this agreement names for the United States insular possessions now held or hereafter acquired in the Pacific, except those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal zone, not including the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands, Hong Kong and Pacific insular possessions now held or hereafter acquired by Great Britain east of 110 degrees east longitude, except those adjacent to the coasts of Canada, Australia, and its territories, and New Zealand, and as Japanese insular territories and possessions, the Kurile, Bonin and Loochoo Islands, Amami-Oshima, Formosa, the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which

Japan may hereafter acquire."

Article 20 provides for a uniform rule of determining displacement tonnage.

Chapter two is headed, "Rules Relating to the Execution of the Treaty, Definition of Terms."

Part one makes the tonnage ratio agreement effective for the United States on completion of the two West Virginia class ships and the scrapping of the North Dakota and Delaware; and for Great Britain on completion of the two new ships previously provided for and the scrapping of the four ships they will replace. Provision is made for France to lay down new capital ship tonnage in the years 1927, 1929 and 1931 as provided for in the replacement agreement, and with a similar provision for Italy.

Part two sets out four rules for scrapping vessels of war. Rule one provides that such vessels must be so treated that they "cannot be put to combatant use." Rule two provides that this may be effected by sinking the ships, breaking them up, converting them into targets, in which case not more than one capital ship at a time could be retained for target use.

Rule three provides that vessels due for scrapping must be rendered immediately incapable of warlike service.

Rule four provides that vessels to be scrapped under rule three shall be rendered incapable of warlike service within six months from the coming into force of the treaty and the scrapping "finally effected within 18 months."

20-Year Replacement.

Part three of chapter two, which gives the replacement provision in detail, provides the general rule that capital ships may be replaced 20 years from the date of their completion, with the declaration that no capital ship tonnage "shall be laid down until 10 years from Nov. 12, 1921." With the exception of the two British craft already mentioned among the replacement charts on capital ships for each nation that for the United States has a provision permitting retention of the old battleships, Oregon and Illinois "for non-combatant purposes."

No capital ship replacement building could be undertaken by the United States until 1931, when, under the chart, two keels would be laid, followed by two in 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, one in 1935, two in 1936, one in 1937, two in 1938 and two in 1939. All of these ships would be completed in 1942.

This replacement program would call for the scrapping of the Florida, Utah and Wyoming in 1934, and carry on the replacement and scrapping work up to 1942 when the two West Virginia class ships to be added to the fleet this year would be replaced at the end of 20 years active service.

The chart shows the American fleet to contain 15 pre-Jutland and three post-Jutland vessels. It would not reach the full strength of 15 post-Jutland ships until 1941 with the scrapping of the California and the Maryland.

The British Chart.

The British chart provides for retention of the Colossus and Collingwood for noncombatant purposes and order of the replacement building gives Great Britain her full ultimate strength of 15 post-Jutland ships in 1941.

The French chart shows a provision for five 35,000-ton ships to be laid down between 1927 and 1933, all to be completed by 1936, and the Italian chart is similar to the French except that replacement building would be completed in 1937.

The Japanese chart, beginning replacement building in 1931, would provide one ship each year until 1939 and Japan would reach her full ultimate strength of nine post-Jutland ships in 1940. A provision is made for retention by Japan of the Shikishima and the Ashi for noncombatant purposes.

A general note attached to the section says that the order of scrapping ships to be replaced may be varied as each power chooses, provided the number of ships scrapped each year complies with the provisions of the chart.

Part 4 of chapter 2 contains definitions of "capital ships, carriers," etc., for clarification of the treaty.

Chapter 3 is headed "Miscellaneous provisions," and contains four additional articles of the treaty dealing with its application should any contracting power be threatened with or become engaged in naval warfare, and also with the duration of the agreement and the requirement for its ratification. It provides that if "the requirements of the national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances," such power may request a conference for reconsideration and amendment of the treaty. It provides further that "in view of possible technical and scientific developments, the United States, after consultation, shall arrange for a further confer-

ence as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years" of the coming into force of the treaty. A further provision is that should a contracting power become engaged "in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defense of its national security," it may suspend its treaty obligations on notice for the period of the war other than those of article 13, providing that vessels designated to be scrapped may not be reconverted into war vessels, and 17, providing that no war vessel under construction within jurisdiction of the contracting powers on foreign account may be taken for war use."

Remains in Force Until 1936.

That the treaty is to "remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936, and in case none of the contracting parties shall have given notice two years before that date of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date on which notice of termination shall be given by one of the contracting powers, whereupon the treaty shall terminate as regards all the contracting powers."

Provision is made that notice of termination shall be in writing to the United States, which shall notify the other powers the date of receipt of notice by the United States being the effective date of the notification.

An agreement to meet in conference within one year of the receipt of a notice of termination by any power also is provided.

The twenty-fourth and last article of the treaty provides for its ratification under the constitutional methods of each power, place of deposit of ratifications to be at Washington in the archives of the government, authenticated copies to be transmitted by the United States to the other powers.

Shantung Agreement.

At the same session the far eastern wing of the conference moved forward toward completion of its tasks by announcing officially the terms of the Shantung settlement and by giving final approval to nine of the resolutions adopted in regard to Chinese problems. The agreement on Shantung already has been put into a draft the other far eastern settlements are to be embodied in at least two conventions which will come before the Senate shortly.

As soon as Japan's intention to withdraw from Shantung had been definitely stated, the British announced formally for the first time that their government was ready to hand back to China the leasehold of

the five powers was called and unanimous approval of the treaty given by the nods of the head all around the table.

Poison Gas Treaty

The submarine and poison gas treaty was read by Elihu Root, author of the proposals on which it was based. The covenant, he said, must rest for fulfillment upon the humane public opinion of the world, which he trusted to overthrow the prediction of the cynic that the rules laid down would be violated whenever any power in the future found itself with its back against the wall. The only other speech before the formal vote of approval was made by Sen. Schaefer for Italy and voiced general approval of the two treaties.

It was with even briefer discussion that the Far Eastern resolutions were adopted, and the big crowd that had jammed into Continental Hall to see the first plenary session since Dec. 10, showed many signs of inattention long before the three and a half hours occupied by the meeting had elapsed. By the hour of adjournment large patches of empty seats had appeared in the galleries and many of those who remained were engaged in conversation among themselves as the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Fordson Tractor Prices REDUCED

OLD PRICE	NEW PRICE
\$661.00	\$431.00

With this reduction of \$230.00 a Fordson Tractor should be on every farm in the county. Place your order early to insure prompt delivery.

We also have a substantial reduction on Oliver Plows, used with the Fordson.

Beaver Dam Auto Co.
Beaver Dam, Ky.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XLVI.—NEW MEXICO



AS ITS name implies, New Mexico's history is closely allied with Old Mexico.

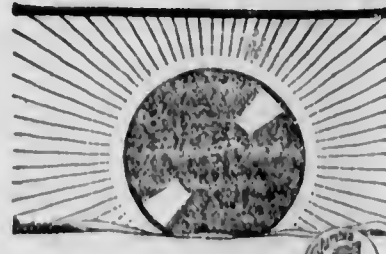
It was the Spanish who were its first explorers, De Vaca visiting this region in 1536 and Coronado four years later. The natives were the Pueblo Indians, although they are sometimes erroneously reputed to have been Aztecs as they were well advanced in the arts and had a comparatively high civilization. These Indians were conquered in 1598 by Juan de Oñate and became subject to Spanish rule, being forced to work the mines and pay tribute. Missions were established and Santa Fe was founded about 1605.

Except for a period of ten years when the Indians revolted and maintained their independence, New Mexico remained under Spanish control until 1821 when Mexico gained its independence from Spain and New Mexico became a province of Mexico. Thus it remained until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when in 1846 Colonel Kearny marched from Fort Leavenworth with his troops, occupied Santa Fe and declared this region a part of the United States. By the Treaty with Mexico in 1848, the upper part of the state was formally ceded to the United States and the Territory of Mexico was organized in 1851, which reached from Texas to California.

Arizona was set off from New Mexico in 1863 and a few years later a portion was contributed to Colorado. Application for admission as a state started in 1850, but it was not until 1910 that New Mexico became the forty-seventh state.

New Mexico ranks fourth in size among the states with an area of 122,634 square miles, but is sparsely populated and accordingly has only three electoral votes for President.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Sunshine

in your home—happiness and good cheer for all the household, when Columbia Records hold their merry revel!

Banish dull evenings with a Grafonola and the records that will give you just the kind of music you like best.

Any style Grafonola delivered to your home for a very small first payment.

The Ohio County Drug Co.,
(Incorporated)
Hartford, Ky.



We Can Fill That Prescription

You may bring your prescription here with the assurance that it will be properly filled. We realize that life itself, may depend upon compounding your prescription exactly according to your physician's instructions. We have the drugs and the skill to give you exactly what he orders.

Come here for your medicines. Our stock is complete.

We sell, recommend and guarantee Dr. Miles' Remedies.

THE OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.,
(Incorporated)
Hartford, Ky.

SAYS MILLIONS MUST GO UNWED

Army of Idle Shunning Marriage Because of Poverty Says
Soleid Hobo.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—There are today in the United States 1,000,000 ordinary, everyday men who can not marry.

And because they can not follow the natural laws laid out for the development of the species they deteriorate in health when youth has barely passed. They die ten years sooner than most men. They are removed from normal human contacts and, if they mingle with average society, they court arrest. They breed a sullen bitterness against mankind.

Such is the interesting picture drawn by James Eads Howe, the "millionaire hobo," of a cross section of the army of unemployed who degenerate into tramps.

Howe, one time physician and member of a wealthy family who forsook the lap of luxury to mingle with the down-and-outs and to study the problems of unemployment at first hand, has just completed a nation-wide tour and is at present engaged in organizing the workless men of the Pacific Coast.

He declares 6,000,000 men are out of work thruout the nation, altho the Department of Labor puts it at about half that figure.

Growing Bitterness.
"There is the growing bitterness I have noted, particularly among the men who fought overseas, and now all but starve," says Howe, who, within the past few years has endowed and established three "hobo universities."

"The number of suicides among these men has been particularly alarming. I have been engaged in organizing the workless so that they may protest against conditions by which a great hungry, distressed mass is allowed to undermine a nation's social fabric, altho the wealth of that nation is the greatest of any in the world."

Organizing Hoboes.
"We organize constantly to bring our condition to the attention of the government. We maintain a 'hobo lobby' in Washington—that isn't generally known. We're not trying to upset things; we're trying to straighten them out."

"This is not just a trouble of hard times; there's always this class. They can't marry and have children and family life and comforts, and their health is soon undermined and they die young."

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 35c per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

INCOME TAX IN NUTSHELL

WHO? Single persons who had net income of \$1,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more. Married couples who had net income of \$2,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more.

WHEN? March 15, 1922, is final date for filing returns and making first payments.

WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives, or has his principal place of business.

HOW? Full directions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on balance of taxable income. Surplus from 1 per cent to 65 per cent on net incomes over \$5,000 for the year 1921.

Income Tax Facts.
In making out his income tax return for 1921, the average taxpayer will find a considerable saving in comparison with the amount of tax paid on the same income for 1920.

The exemptions provided by the revenue act of 1921 are \$1,000 for single persons (the term including widows, widowers, divorcees, and persons separated from husband and wife by mutual agreement), \$2,500 for married persons whose net income was \$5,000 or less and \$2,000 for married persons whose net income was \$5,000 or more. Under the revenue act of 1915 the personal exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000, regardless of the amount of net income. The personal exemption allowed a married person applied also to the head of a family, man or woman who supports in one household one or more relatives by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The exemptions for dependents—a person who receives his chief support from the taxpayer and who is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective—is increased from \$200 to \$400.

The act requires that a return be filed by every single person whose net income for 1921 was \$1,000 or more, every married person whose

net income was \$2,000 or more, and by every person—single or married—whose gross income was \$5,000 or more.

The requirement to file a return of gross income of \$5,000 or more regardless of net income is a new provision. Net income is gross income less certain specified deductions for business expenses, losses, bad debts, etc., which are fully explained on the forms.

Returns must be filed by married couples whose combined net income for 1921, including that of dependent minor children, equaled or exceeded \$2,000, or if the combined gross income equaled or exceeded \$5,000.

The period for filing returns is from January 1 to March 15, 1922. Heavy penalties are provided for failure or "willful refusal" to file a return on time.

Forms 1040A for incomes of \$5,000 and less and 1040 for incomes in excess of \$5,000 may be obtained from the offices of collectors of internal revenue and branch offices. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

Changes in the revenue law are of material benefit to the average family man. Under the revenue act of 1921 a married person, living with wife or husband, whose net income for 1921 was \$5,000 or less, is allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500. Under the revenue act of 1915 the exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000, regardless of the amount of net income.

The normal tax rate is the same, 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions, and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. Given his personal exemption of \$2,500, plus \$300 for each dependent, a married man with three children—the average American family—will pay this year on a net income of \$4,000 a tax of \$12. On the same income for 1921 he would have paid a tax of \$56.

Every citizen and resident of the United States must determine for himself whether his income for 1921 was sufficient to require that a return be filed. Full instructions for making out a return are contained on the forms, a copy of which will be sent to taxpayers who filed a return last year. Failure to receive a return, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file a return on time, on or before March 15, 1922. Forms may be obtained from collectors of internal revenue and branch offices.

Gas in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take Herbine. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

She—I saved the money to buy this jumper with, darling.

He—How did you manage it, my dear?

She—I bought it with the money you gave me for my hat, and had the hat put down to your account.—Gentlewoman.

Bing—I was afraid of being kicked by a horse. That's why I got this auto.

Ding—I'll ride a ways with you.

Bing—All right. Where are you going?

Ding—Down to see my friend Green. He broke his arm trying to crank his car yesterday.—Farm and Home.

Catarh Cannot Be Cured
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarh conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

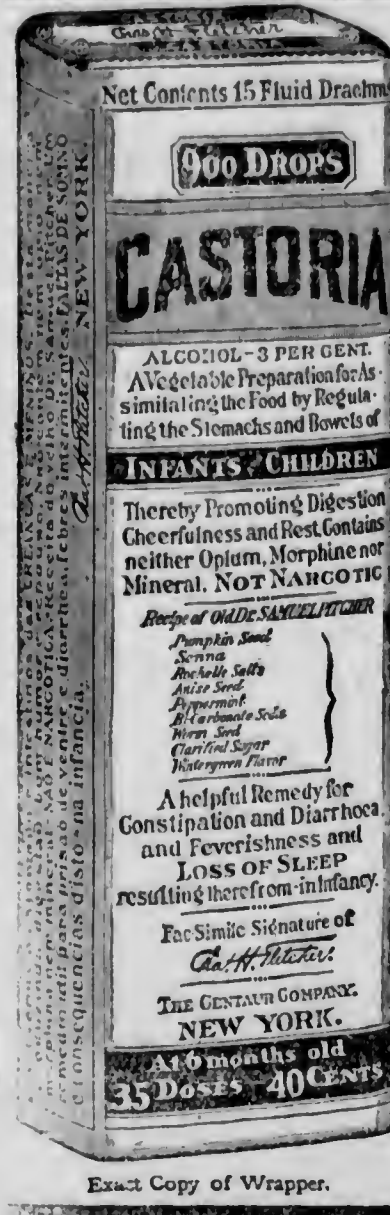
H. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
In Drugstore, 5c
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WHY BE SICK?

Thousands of people have found STONES SPECIFIC the medicine they needed for Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Chills, Colds, La Grippe, Constipation, Weak and Run-down Systems. A Blood Purifier and System Builder, made of herbs and Iron. To introduce Stones' Specific we will give a full size \$1.00 box free. With your order for one box of Stones' Specific. We make 2 medicines and we want you to know Stones' Specific will keep you well. Send check or money order for \$1.00. Your money back if not satisfied. This offer will expire March 10, 1922. So order this big bargain today. Samples free.

D. W. STONE MEDICINE CO.
Marion, Ky.

References Marion Bank, Marion, Ky.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Mothers Know The Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Which Daily Paper?

A Question That Is Quickly and Readily Answered.

The Courier-Journal

Largest Morning Circulation of Any Kentucky Newspaper

Enjoys a nation-wide prestige and reputation. It is essentially a newspaper, intent upon giving news matter first consideration.

Maintains its own news bureaus at Washington and Frankfort. Member of the Associated Press.

With important legislation coming before Congress and Kentucky General Assembly in 1922, The Courier-Journal is the daily newspaper you will need.

By special arrangements we are now able to offer
THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL

—AND—
THE REPUBLICAN

Both one year, by mail, for only \$5.75.

This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a latter date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of



PRINCETON PROFESSOR DERIDES DARWIN BILL

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 4.—"The State of Kentucky will be the laughing stock of the world if its Legislature passes the law against teaching Grant Conklin here tonight."

Dr. Conklin is a professor in the Department of Biology of Princeton and a nationally known authority on various aspects of biology, chiefly evolution and the Darwin theory.

"Kentucky, in fact," he continued, "would win the reputation of the most humorous State. Evolution no

longer is a theory. It is a fact.

"The legislators might as well try to prevent the use of the multiplication table. No one need worry, as the bill is fit only for humorous consideration. If the bill is passed the people will resind it within ten years. I must decline to take the matter seriously."

The Daily Princeton carried an editorial today denouncing the proposed measure as having come from ignorance.

Chemists in Paris are making such they claim are real rubies and sapphires, in their own laboratories.

ALASKAN RAILWAY FORMALLY OPENED

Six Years Effort Complete
Line 467 Miles In Length.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 4.—After six years spent in construction, the Alaskan Railroad is now ready for use, from sea level at Seward, on Resurrection Bay, northward to Fairbanks, a distance of 467 miles.

Fifty-two millions of dollars is the total sum which has been expended to date on the northern line, and an additional \$4,000,000 will be needed for bridges and other construction not essential to the initial operation, according to William Gerig, one of the construction engineers, who has just returned from Alaska.

Four thousand men were employed on the railroad during the past season, completing the laying of 100 miles of track and eighty miles of grading. Gerig stated that many of these men will remain in Alaska to engage in mining and follow other pursuits.

When the government undertook the project of building a railroad thru the agricultural and mining regions of Alaska, as a means of developing the rich resources of that territory, the existing line of the Alaska Northern Railroad, which extended seventy miles northward from Seward, was taken over and rebuilt.

Then a broad-gauge line was constructed thru Anchorage, on Cook Inlet, into the interior as far as Nenana, 414 miles from Seward. The remaining fifty-three miles to Fairbanks is covered by a narrow-gauge line. It will later be converted into a broad-gauge road. From Happy Station, near Fairbanks, a thirty-seven mile extension was built to Chataulka, and another branch line was constructed from Matanuska to the coal fields.

"Do not" make the mistake of be-

STOMACH TROUBLES

seldom fail to DISAPPEAR ENTIRELY when you take

Tanlac

It builds you up and helps you regain your normal weight.

Sold by all good druggists

fleeing the road to be capable of operation only in summer," said Gerig. "It is an all-year proposition. Six feet of snow is the greatest obstacle to be overcome during the winter, but that is not insurmountable in railroad operation."

Opens Vast Resources.
Gerig is enthusiastic over the possibilities which the new railroad will open up, citing a variety of natural resources heretofore practically undeveloped, which will be available thru the operation of the railroad.

"The low-grade placer fields adjacent to Fairbanks can now be worked at a profit, due to the railroad," Gerig stated. "It is estimated that \$10,000,000 worth of gold is included in this deposit."

"It's mining requires fuel, and prior to the coming of the railroad wood cost from \$16 to \$30 a cord at Fairbanks. That made mining unprofitable. By means of the railroad coal from the Matanuska field can be delivered for \$6 a ton at Fairbanks, and one ton of coal is equal to two cords of wood."

"In earlier days supplies had to be brought into Fairbanks by boat during the summer season. Transportation ceased in winter. Merchants were compelled to stock up to last a year. Thus it was that flour sold for \$25 a barrel and oats at \$140 a ton. Since the coming of the railroad these have been cut in half."

For The Children.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting a cough medicine for children. It should be pleasant to take, contain no harmful drug and most effective in curing their coughs and colds. Long experience has shown that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets these conditions. It is a favorite with many mothers.

LONGER SKIRTS FOR WOMEN

By order of the dean of women at Maryville college, Tenn., the fair coeds will have to lengthen their skirts to at least 13 inches from the ground. The brevity of the girls' skirts exceeded the bounds of decency in the opinion of the male students and they are backing the dean's edict to the limit. Some even carry yard-sticks to measure any skirt that appears too long.

At Albany, N. Y., a mother wrote Gov. Miller to have a law passed limiting to five inches the height from the ground that a girl may wear her dress. She says women with hobbled hair and dresses reaching only to the knees are not entitled to police protection and that men need more protection from women than vice versa. Her object in such a law would be to safeguard the morals of her son who was arrested for accosting a woman who sat in a station with her knees showing.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using Herbine. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

The Hartford Republican

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in advance.
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but other advertisements, 1c per
word.
Anonymous communications will
receive no attention.

TELEPHONE

Farmers Mutual..... 59

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 10

Evolution—Grand larceny, petit
larceny, disorderly conduct—stealing
a used Ford.

Those good and well-meaning peo-
ple who are trying to induce the Ken-
tucky Legislature to help God by
special legislation might turn their
time and efforts to better effect if
they were to endeavor to have God
help the Legislature.

The two trials of "Fatty" Arbuckle
developed the fact that the jurors
hearing the evidence stood fifty-fifty
on his guilt and innocence, but if the
idea of guilt makes progress in the
next trial approaching that shown in
the second it will take the jury about
30 minutes to return a verdict of
"We, the jury find the defendant
guilty, as charged in the indictment."

"Vacationist Harding and some of
the other best minds" including Sen-
ator Underwood, seems to have given
the great, world powers a long step
toward lasting peace and lightened
the burden placed upon all in the
costly struggle for the most stupen-
dous navy. The successful conclu-
sion of the Arms Limitation Confer-
ence and the other disturbing ques-
tions settled therein is accounted by
many of all political parties as a real
signboard, pointing out the path lead-
ing toward peace for the world.

Some people are born with an in-
grown grouch, made perfect by long
years of patient and continuous ex-
tivation. Not long ago we were tak-
en to task, criticised very severely,
for failure to gather and publish in
certain incident as a good piece of
news. The omission of mention of
the incident of which the Grouch
grouched was, however, due to our
failure to get hold of it. But this
same complainant had previously
grouched because the paper had car-
ried mention of another incident,
wherein publicity was given when he
desired that it be kept quiet. Some
people will grouch if you do and
grouch if you don't. So if we ap-
pear to be a bit grouchy at the
grouch please excuse us under the
idea that we think it is our turn.

We have been mailing out state-
ments to our friends who are in ar-
rears for subscription, just as other
concerns and people do who have un-
paid accounts due them. We have
had folks take exceptions when we
stopped their paper on or near ex-
piration date, some do so seemingly
under the idea that we were afraid
to trust them to pay the trifling of
\$1.50 per year. Still others occa-
sionally say that we should have dis-
continued when they failed to renew
promptly. So after all it is a dif-
ficult proposition to solve. We never
send the paper to any party, if we
are aware of the fact that they do not
desire it. It is not our desire or in-
tention to thrust it upon any person.
We feel safe in making the statement
that near three-fourths of those sub-
scribing, when asked about the mat-
ter tell us to send the paper until
they order it stopped and upon their
first trip to town they will drop in
and settle. Hence it is that we of-
ten fail to discontinue the paper on
expiration date. If the reader of
this article happens to receive a state-
ment they may rest assured that we
have simply continued to send it for
a time thinking they probably desired
that we do so. There has been no
intention to "poke" on anybody.

U. of K. HEAD SAYS
FREEDOM AT STAKE

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Uni-
versity of Kentucky faces an attack
on its freedom and its spirit, which,

if successful, will make it a dead
thing, whatever its material resources
may be, President Frank L. McVey
told students and faculty at the semi-
annual "between us" day chapel to-
day.

"Any restriction on the freedom of
education is a blow at democracy,"
Dr. McVey said. "Bills which have
been introduced in the General As-
sembly would distinctly limit the
right of the university to teach what
it thinks should be taught. Nothing
is more dangerous to an educational
institution than loss of its spirit and
freedom, which would result in a
breakdown of authority and conse-
quent evils. By its spirit we mean
freedom to think, to exercise religious
freedom to research, study and liberty
of mind—the greatest things which
make a university."

FIRE BREAKS OUT ON TREASURY ROOF

Washington, Feb. 8.—Fire broke
out on the roof of the Treasury Build-
ing late this afternoon, but, after a
few minutes of effort by all the fire-
fighting apparatus in the downtown
portion of the Capitol, the blaze was
believed to have been brought under
control.

The fire was caused by the over-
turning of some sort of heating ap-
paratus used by workmen who have
been engaged in repairing and raising
the roof of the building, which holds
millions upon millions of dollars in
currency.

Employees, numbering several thou-
sand, were released from their work
and left the building without disor-
der.

Firemen announced at 4:15 o'clock
that the blaze finally was under con-
trol and said that the damage would
consist largely in injury done by wa-
ter, the burned portion of the roof he-
ing only a few square yards in area.

NOTICE.

To my friends and patrons:

I have completed the course in the
Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Hospital, and have resumed my prac-
tice. Office over the Ohio County
Drug Co.'s Store.
3113 A. B. RILEY, M. D.

BARRED ROCKS.

My yards are full of the best I
ever had in size, color and laying
propensities.

Some extra fine cockerels and pul-
lets at a real bargain if taken at
once. Selected eggs \$1.50 and \$2.50
per 15. Prices on large quantities
for incubators on application.

JOHN B. WILSON,
Hartford, Ky.

WASHINGTON COMMENT

The last Knickerbocker victim
buried, the last maimed body shipped
away to sorrowing relatives in the
home town, official Washington turns
wholeheartedly to the task of "hold-
ing investigations," "fixing the
blame" and of uttering portentous
and voluminous remarks designed to
show the folks at home how much on
the job the utterer is!

After a battle the buzzards gather;
after a holocaust the authorities who
did nothing to prevent it gather to
discuss whose fault it was!

All very necessary, doubtless, but
rather ineffectual. Regardless of the
cause of the disaster, whether it was
weight of snow or weakness of steel
or inefficiency of engineering or lax-
ness of building inspection, or vibra-
tion caused by street cars on a cross-
ing, the undoubted fact remains that
it is not nearly so important to "fix
the blame" and "punish the guilty"
as it is vitally important to know
whether other such accidents, both in
the National Capital and in other cit-
ies, are now in process of getting
ready to happen!

The nation will look with far more
favor on the Congressman or Senator
who initiates something concrete and
tangible, looking to the prevention of
such dreadful calamities in the future
than on those who seek an ephemeral
local notoriety by proposals to make a
memorial park on the site or to deco-
rate heroic rescuers, or to hang, draw,
and quarter the committee of stock-
holders of the steel mill which hired
the manager who employed the super-
intendent who paid the workman who
rolled the steel which went into the
truss which gave way!

"Yes, they are meeting, but what
are they accomplishing?" Such has
been the question on the lips of many
thoughtful citizens ament the confer-
ence on limitation of armaments at
Washington.

The wisest heads can never tell in
advance what the result of a law, an
agreement, a treaty, may be. The
Versailles treaty was to do one thing;
it did another. The Volstead law
was to decrease crime; it created a
brand-new crime and a lot of it. The
Irish-British pact is a cat no one
knows which way will jump, and the
accomplishments of the Washington
conference may work and may not!

But the Washington conference has
produced results, if treaties be re-
sults. So far eight treaties have
come out of the conference, in seven
of which the United States is a party.

Whether they work or don't work,
whether they aid or hinder the cause
of peace, no one can say.

But they do demonstrate that when

common-sense leadership and a firm
determination to cut under secret
diplomacy and the old regime's idea
of international relations get to work,
at least it is possible to wheedle, per-
suade or force nations to make agree-
ments, which is a huge step in ad-
vance. Eight treaties: Pacific, Arms
Limitation, Submarine and Poison
Gas, German Cable Allocation, Chi-
nese Tariff, Chinese Questions, Yap,
and Chinese-Japanese Shantung treat-
y; they mark real milestones in the
world's progress, and they are so
many monuments to Warren G. Hard-
ing and Charles Evans Hughes, ex-
ponents of American common-sense.

STRAY STREAKS

(By Fluke McFluke.)

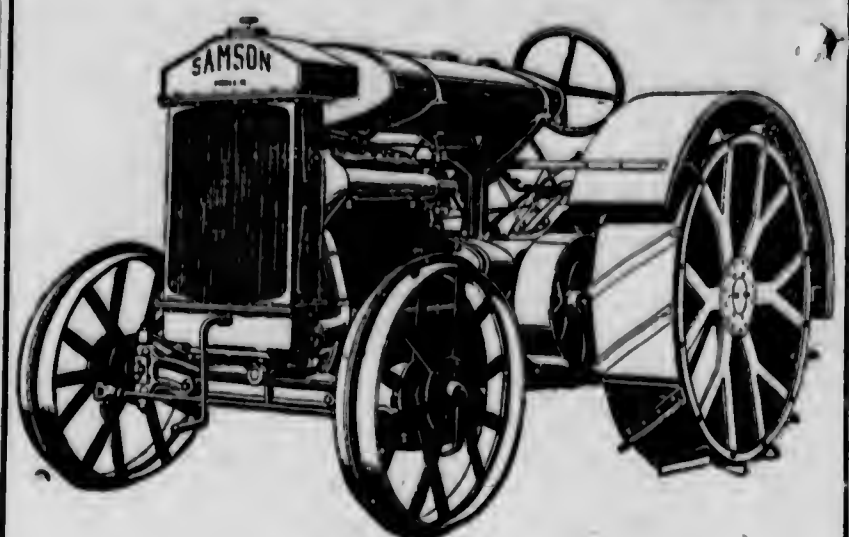
Roy Barnhill, the Swift represen-
tative, we mean he is Swift & Co's
traveling man, told us as how U. G.
"Lis" Ragland of Eastview, which
place is near White Mills, says he is
going to do his summer resorting at
some place other than White Mills,
since it seems that people would not
be permitted to appear in that place
garbed in bathing suits. Lis says
there's no fig leaves in that country
and what's one going to do?

We have been told that Capt. C. B.
Shown has missed his appetite, and,
that if you want to see th Captain
smile just ask him about it. Though
we are not GOIN to do it. Nostree!
But we've been trying to "persuade"
Dillis Ward to do so.

We noted in a newspaper where
an Indian lived 137 years and during
that time had married 8 different
squaws. We don't see how in thun-
der he did it, we mean live all that
spell, even if he was a hardy redskin.

Roll Riley says that the lower
branch of the Kentucky Legislature
has passed the only law he was par-
ticular or cared n durn about, that is
the one knocking out the dog tax. He
says that if the legislature had passed
that law the first day it met ad-
journment on the next day would
have suited him O. K.

When our former friend, but now
arch enemy, Albert Cox, goes to
talking about a league composed of
himself and Bat Nall, we give up. A
combination of the "Chink an He-
brew Junk Dealer" would get the av-
erage fellow's nanney before it ever
"rech the blatin' stage." No! you
can't goad us into betraying you, we
are going to keep that bear story
clothed, hidden from the eyes of the
curious, locked securely within our
own breast.



A SAMSON TRACTOR

—FOR—

\$445

The lowest price in the history of the Model M.
Tractor. With the many improvements over the old
models, this brings this machine within the buying
reach of all farmers, and enables them to secure for
their money the most farm-tractor power on the mar-
ket. As we have no promise of this LOW PRICE for
any future time by the Samson Tractor Co., as you
will so note in advertisement on the fourth page in
this paper, and if you intend to buy a Samson Trac-
tor this year give us your order now, so we can place
your order at this exceedingly low price for early
spring delivery.

Price f. o. b. factory.

ACTON BROTHERS

Dealer

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY



STETSON
HATS

Styled for Young Men

The New Stetsons Are Here

That's all we need to tell you. New Spring Styles
with the distinctive mark, and the good, old rock-
bottom Stetson quality.

If you're a regular Stetson customer, of course
you'll want one of the new Spring Styles. If not, let
us urge you at least to come and try them on.

You can judge for yourself what this Stetson "feel-
ing for style" is, that the young men talk about.

You find the Stetson quality mark on every Stet-
son Hat.

Carson & Co.

Hartford, Kentucky.



Be entertained at your fireside

Let the great artists of the music world come to
your home to entertain and amuse your family and
friends.

Columbia Records bring to you all the music of
the world.

Come in today or tomorrow. Listen to some of the
new Columbia Records—dances, song hits, comics,
orchestrations, band music.

No home need be without Columbia music now.
A small first payment puts any model Grafonola in
your home at once.

OHIO COUNTY DRUG COMPANY

(Incorporated)

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.



LAST CALL!

We have a limited number of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Overcoats, yet in stock. If you mean to buy for immediate use, or even for next winter, it will pay you to investigate our stock—it will mean a saving to you from \$5.00 to \$7.50 on a Coat.

\$35.00 Overcoats	\$24.95
\$30.00 Overcoats	\$20.00
\$25.00 Overcoats	\$18.95
\$18.00 Overcoats	\$10.00
\$15.00 Overcoats	\$8.95

FAIR & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Don't fail to see the two-ply basket ball game on the local court tomorrow night.

Mr. Earl Smith, assistant bookkeeper for the Broadway Coal Co., Simmons, was in town Wednesday, on business.

Mr. J. C. Her, manager of the Merchants Wholesale Grocer Co., Louisville, spent Saturday and Sunday in Hartford.

Miss Lella Glenn of the Central City High school faculty, Central City spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glenn, of this city.

The many friends of Mrs. Rachel Shultz, who recently underwent an operation in a hospital at Houston, Texas, will be glad to learn of her being very much improved.

Mrs. Flins Leach, of Beaver Dam, who spent this week in Hartford the guest of her son, Chester Leach and family, and other relatives, returned to her home yesterday.

Mr. W. G. Ward of Noe creek, and daughter, Mrs. Godfrey Bennett, of near Beda, went to Owensboro, Tuesday to spend two or three days with Mrs. Sarah Bennett and family.

Mrs. H. E. Bishop, of Centertown, is spending a few days with her son Leon Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, of this city. The latter is confined to her room with a severe cold.

Miss Mae Hunley returned to her home in Beaver Dam last Friday after spending two months with her sister, Mrs. Isaac Y. Sandefur and Mr. Sandefur in Huntington, W. Va.

C. U. Jett, Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, Lexington, was in Hartford and Beaver Dam Monday and Tuesday conducting one-day farm management schools.

Miss Sallye Shultz who is a student in the Western Ky. State Normal, Bowling Green, spent from last Friday until Monday with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Ozna Shultz, of near town.

I have installed a new and up-to-date Hemstitching Machine. Am prepared to do your Hemstitching and Picot Edging. Bring or mail your work to me. MRS. W. J. BEAN, Hartford, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinton Leach, who have been occupying rooms in the residence of Mr. John Thomas on Washington St., moved yesterday into rooms in the home of Mrs. W. F. Acton, on Clay St.

Mr. K. J. McKinney of Louisville, representing the Carleton Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis, Mo., was in Hartford yesterday. Mr. McKinney has many friends in this place who are always appreciative of his visits.

Dr. J. A. Duff, Messrs. C. C. King, of Dundee, Jas. T. Davis, Sunnysdale, C. W. Wedding, Fordsville, Joe Miller, Horse Branch, Kenneth Bennett and H. R. Bennett, of Centertown, were among the callers at this office, Monday.

Mrs. Marvin Bean, who for some time has been visiting relatives in Hartford and other points, left Wednesday for her home in Akron, Ohio. Enroute she will spend a few days in Louisville and Lexington, with relatives.

Mrs. Daisy Moseley who spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Ray Cook, and Mr. Cook, at Olaton, returned home Friday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Cook and little daughter, Dorothy Dean, who spent the week-end here.

Mrs. A. C. Porter went to Louisville Saturday, to spend a few days with Mr. Porter. She will make an extended visit with her sisters, Mrs. C. R. McCallister, Columbus, and Mrs. N. J. Baxter of Griffin, Georgia, before returning to Hartford.

The Louisville Evening Times of Wednesday reproduced a group picture of the Kentucky Press Association of the year 1880 in which appears a readily-recognizable likeness of L. (Curg) Barrett, who was then connected with the Hartford Herald.

WANTED—Young women and men to learn stenography or salesmanship at home. Big demand. Typewriter furnished. Free Employment Service. Write for free literature on Course you prefer. **FEDERAL EXTENSION UNIVERSITY**, Champaign, Illinois.

Mrs. Albert Oller of Browder, Ky., is seriously ill at the Owensboro City Hospital. Little hope is entertained for her recovery. Mr. Oller formerly resided in Hartford and is a brother to Mrs. J. W. Ford of near Centertown and Mrs. Jas. T. Davis of Sunnysdale.

LET'S GO TO 'The Microbe of Love'

A Musical Comedy Treat by
HOME TALENT

Each Character Makes a Hit.

TIME:

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14th
7:30 o'clock.

PLACE:

Hartford High School Auditorium
Laugh and Forget.

Word has been received in Hartford of the arrival of a baby girl in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Taylor of Louisville, Feb. 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor formerly lived in this city.

Dr. O. W. Overhultz of Cedaredge, Colo., who has been ill of sciatica since last October, is no better, according to latest information received by relatives in Hartford. It is feared that Dr. Overhultz may be in a rather precarious condition.

The home girls have won one game from Greenville. The home boys have lost one to the Greenville quintette. Come out tomorrow night and witness the battle between these same teams. Bartlett, Hartford's center is expected to be in the line-up.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Duke returned Tuesday from Jackson, Mich., where they had spent three weeks, the guests of Mrs. Duke's sister, Mrs. Robert D. Nelson and Mr. Nelson. On their return they stopped off in Lexington, where they spent three days with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pirtle.

Mrs. C. E. Smith left Tuesday morning for the home of her sister, Mrs. Mabel Evans, at Moberly, Mo., to attend her nephew, Leonard Page, who is dangerously ill of tuberculosis, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Evans. Young Page contracted tuberculosis while in the Navy during the world war and after continuous treatment in Government hospitals at various points over the country, has gradually declined in health.

SAMSON PRICE DROP; BENEFITS FARMERS

To assist further in stabilizing industry thru these last weeks of readjustment, the Samson Tractor Company announces a further reduction in the price of their famous Model M tractor to \$445.00. This makes the price, including platform and fenders, belt pulley assembly and governor control, \$555.00.

This is by far the lowest price at which the Samson Tractor has ever sold and is especially significant because it includes the many valuable improvements made upon the tractor since it first came upon the market three years ago.

The reduction is considered a temporary one only with the price subject to be raised without notice.

In making this temporary reduction, the Company states further:

"As soon as farmers can enter the market again with normal purchasing power based on fundamentally sound profits from their business, all industry can settle down to normal stability and happiness. This condition, to be permanent and healthy, cannot be brought about by merely increasing or curtailing production, by inflating market prices, or by the artificial means of legislation. It can be hastened, however, by any means that lowers the cost of production thereby increasing the farmers' profits."

"Characteristic of the American

farmers' perseverance, he is going to work this Spring with courage undaunted and with renewed determination to carry on his business with profit. He knows that from 60 to 80 per cent of the operating expense of his business is composed of man and horse labor costs. He knows that these costs are the most vulnerable points for attack in his endeavor to secure a lower cost of production, and that power farming is the weapon for that attack. But in equipping themselves now for increased profits, many farmers must now buy equipment in the face of recent reverses.

"Implement dealers and implement manufacturers have suffered serious losses as the aftermath of war. But neither the farmer, the dealer nor the manufacturer wants sympathy. They simply want action, and the situation calls for earnest co-operation between the three."

"Regardless of its own tremendous sacrifice by this reduction, the Samson Tractor Company brings the price of its tractor within easy reach of farmers in spite of their past reverses. It enables farmers to secure profit making units by the use of which their purchasing power can be increased for the stabilizing of all industry and for hastening normal prosperity for the American public of which the farmer composes a large part."—Advertisement.



THE EDMONDS "Foot-Fitter"

has been a real popular shoe since our display in one of our large windows. A great many men who are lovers of comfort are buying this shoe—Ask them, they know.

One Shoe—One Leather—One Last and One Price

Men with hard-to-fit feet breathe a sigh of relief as our Edmonds "Foot-fitter" slip on their feet; Such instantaneous ease is a revelation to them. If you want genuine shoe-joy wear "foot-fitters."

The "Foot-fitter" is made by America's Specialty Shoe Manufacturers, in a factory in which only this one shoe is made. It stands up because it is DURABLE, and it looks up because it is DRESSY! Serviceable! Practical Genteel! Comfortable! BETTER fitting and NEATER appearing than any other shoe of its price! It has DIGNIFIED style and 'will always take a good shine."

Our definite purpose is to give you satisfaction always, and if you really want good shoes and real values your interest will bring you here to this store.

Price \$7.00

CARSON & COMPANY
HARTFORD, KY.

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 10

SMOKE
EL PERBO 10 cents.
LITTLE PERKINS 5cts.
At The Best Stands.

PERSONAL NEWS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

T. E. Maiden of Sunnysdale, was in town yesterday.

BASKET BALL—Tomorrow night. Double header.

Mr. W. R. Bean of Dundee, was in Hartford Monday.

See the bug bite in "THE MICROBE OF LOVE."

Renew your subscription to The Hartford Republican.

Don't forget the "MICROBE OF LOVE." Laugh and forget.

Look at the date on your Republican. Renew your subscription for another year.

Houses wired at reduced prices during Feb. See WILL HINES or W. C. LOGAN. 3413

Miss Helen Westerfield spent last week end with Miss Mary Louise Mitchell at Dundee.

Messrs. J. L. Moore and J. N. Berryman of near Rochester were in Hartford, Wednesday.

Highest cash price paid for eggs and poultry every day in the year. W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. J. B. Tappan and son Park, spent yesterday in Madisonville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Jones.

We are headquarters for Red Top and Red Clover Seed, and other grass seeds. 29-4 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown of Equality, spent the week-end in Hartford, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nonh L. Rowe.

Lime, Plaster and Cement at 3214 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Wrens, Park of the Horse Branch country was in town yesterday.

Hemstitching and Picot Edging. MRS. W. J. BEAN, Hartford, Ky.

Squire B. F. Rice and "Toog" Richards of Fordsville, and Frog Hollow, were in town Monday.

The "MICROBE OF LOVE" affords an evening of refined entertainment and hilarious amusement.

Rev. T. T. Frazier is able to be out again, after being confined to his room for several days with illness.

Rev. H. C. Truman of Fordsville, spent Wednesday and Thursday of this week with friends in Hartford.

Mrs. Goebel Crowe is at the bedside of a small sister, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maddox, at McHenry.

Mrs. R. T. Hoover is at the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harry Hoover, who is very ill at her home in Central City.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. King, who have been sojourning in Louisville, have again returned to Hartford to make their future home.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Pendleton returned Wednesday from Louisville, where they had been attending the National Health Exhibition.

FOR SALE—Pure bred, S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels, \$2.00 each, prepaid to any address. 3214 M. D. HEFLIN, Centertown.

Mrs. B. B. Collins is at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Hoover, who is dangerously ill with peritonitis, at her home in Central City.

INTERNATIONAL (Osborne) Disk Harrows, the harrow that gives satisfaction to man and team. See 3214 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gillespie returned Tuesday from Louisville, where they had been with their little son, Marcus Ray, for treatment.

Mr. John A. Johnson came up from Decatur, Ala., where he is engaged in the timber business, last week-end to spend a few days with his family.

\$5.75 Pays For Both

Subscribe For Your Home Paper

—THE—

The Hartford Republican

—AND—

Louisville Daily Herald

Kentucky's Greatest Newspaper.

You Should Read The Louisville Herald

A metropolitan daily paper that contains a complete telegraph and cable service covering the world. State news from correspondents in all parts of Kentucky. The Herald's local service gives all the news of Louisville and suburbs. Society, Financial, Market and Sport pages, are in charge of the most reliable authorities on these special subjects.

Does it mean anything to you to be supplied with a daily newspaper that interests every member of the family? Then it is the Louisville Herald you want in addition to your local paper.

If you also desire the Sunday Herald add \$2.50 to your remittance.

Order your subscription through
THE REPUBLICAN,
Hartford, Ky.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Improved Roads Sufficient To Encircle the Earth.

What the new Federal highway appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture will mean to the country is accurately gauged in a synopsis prepared by the bureau, showing the use to which the \$275,000,000 previously appropriated by Congress has been put. Up to December 31, \$212,977,246 had been put to work in projects either entirely complete or under construction. To match that amount the States appropriated \$285,379,312, making a total of \$497,456,558.

If placed end to end the roads to be paid for by this money would encircle the earth at the Equator and extend as far as from New York to San Francisco on the second lap. The total mileage of roads under construction and completed, the department's records show, was approximately 27,000 miles. Of this mileage 9,555 miles was in projects entirely completed. The balance of 17,445 miles was in projects which were still under construction but reported 69 per cent complete October 31. In those projects there was the equivalent of 12,000 miles of completed roads, so that the complete road to date was more than 21,000 miles or nearly enough to encircle the globe.

Prior to 5 years ago the Federal Government took no active part in the road construction of the country. Today about one-half of all roads under construction are being aided financially by the Federal Government, and the construction is subject to inspection and approval of Federal engineers.

Farmers Say Purebreds Beat Ordinary Stock.

It is the consensus of opinion of 500 growers of purebred and grade live stock who were questioned by the United States Department of Agriculture that the purebred sire is from 10 to 400 per cent better than the ordinary sire. This applies to all classes of live stock. Many of the men who replied to the department's questionnaire gave figures and specific instances to back up what they had to say regarding the remarkable improvement effected in a relatively short time.

In reply to the question as to the value of their example in inducing others in the community to take up improved live stock most of these farmers and breeders said that they had been the means of starting at least two or three and one man who had been raising purebreds for 40 years said he had influenced every man in the neighborhood.—B. A. I. Editorial.

Much Highway Building Completed In December.

December with its snows and wintry weather is not the best month of

the year for building roads, yet during last December there were completed 1,155 miles of Federal highways under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. The mileage is represented in roadways that were nearing completion as winter started and were finished during the month.

In addition, according to a compilation just completed by the department, considerable progress was made toward the completion of 15,834 more miles of highways still under construction. At the end of November these roadways were 68 per cent complete; at the end of December they were 70 per cent finished. Work on the uncompleted projects is going on as fast as weather conditions and other factors permit. On some of the roads, which lie in the Southern States, considerable progress is being made. Others, situated in more rigorous climates, show less advancement.

Up to the first of the year there had been completed, under the supervision of the department, 12,907 miles of Federal-aid highways during the five years that the work has been in progress. The total estimated cost of the 12,907 miles of completed highways was \$221,739,710 of which \$95,054,184 was Federal-aid funds, the remainder of the expenses being borne by the States. The estimated cost of the 15,834 miles of Federal-aid roads under construction January 1 is \$275,652,104, of which the Federal Government will pay \$117,049,690.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Thinking—Und may be the price of this watch?

Jeweler—Ten pounds.

Thinking (to himself)—He asks 10; he means eight; he'll make six; it's worth four; I'll offer two.—London Tit-Bits.

"What were those bloodcurdling yells I heard last night?"

"That was Jamison trying to quiet his new baby. You see, he can't sing a note, and so he gives his college yells as a substitute."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Periodic Bilious Attacks.

Persons subject to periodic bilious attacks will observe that their appetite fails them just before an attack. That is, they do not really crave food but eat because it is meal time. If they will eat only a light meal and no meat, then take two of Chamberlain's Tablets the attack may be avoided.

SHOALS HEARING IS DECIDED UPON

House To Study Offer Of Ford To The Government.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Arrangements for House hearings on the offer of Henry Ford for the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate and power plants were made today and indications developed that the Senate also may hold hearings.

The House Military Committee, which has Secretary Weeks' report on the Ford offer pending before it, decided at a meeting today to begin hearings about the middle of next week with Secretary Weeks and army engineers as the first witnesses and representatives of the Detroit manufacturer to be called later.

Southern Senators, led by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, who have expressed regret that Secretary Weeks did not also send his report to the Senate, said today that despite this they would attempt to obtain immediate Senate hearings. Senator Harris announced that when the Senate meets Monday, he would present and ask immediate action on a resolution directing the Senate Agriculture Committee to proceed with the consideration of the report sent to the House. Senator Harris stated such action would permit all necessary preliminary work in the form of hearings to be conducted while the House is acting so that there would be no delay in the Senate in disposing of any bill or resolution the House passes on the subject, or enable the Senate to be in the position to initiate congressional action should the House not do so within a reasonable time.

In eighteen years Luther Burbank produced a perfect ear of corn thru culture of teosints, a wild grass.

FIRM CONSTRUCTS REMARKABLE WATCH

London, Jan. 22.—A remarkable watch has just been completed by a leading British firm. The front dial of the watch, upon which ordinary time is indicated, carries four small dials. One of these shows the days of the week and the date of the month. The other forms a perpetual calendar, indicating the first, second, third and leap years. No. 3 dial indicates the phases of the moon and No. 4 acts as a recording chronograph showing hours and minutes, seconds and fifths of seconds. There is also an indicator and pointer which shows at any limit to what extent the watch is wound up. The main dial also carries a further hand distinguished by a small sun near its outer end. This hand shows the position of the sun before or after clock time.

The watch strikes the hours and the quarters and repeats the hours, quarters and minutes, at any time desired. On the back of the watch there is a dial showing the sidereal day of twenty-four hours. It also carries a star chart or planisphere. The point on the chart corresponding to the North Pole is set at the center of this dial and the exposed portion of the chart reveals the portion of the sky visible in the latitude in which the watch is used. The movements of the watch are arranged in three tiers and are fitted throughout with diamond and ruby jewels. The watch runs for thirty hours with one winding. It was constructed to order and cost one thousand guineas—about \$4,500.

An Englishman walked into a Bank, laid down a golden sovereign, and asked: "How much can I get for this?"

"Hill!" cried the manager, addressing his staff, "clear out the lot of you! This fellow's bought the bank!"

Hoke—Does yuh really love me or does yuh just think yuh do?

Mokey—Yes, indeedly, Honey, I really loves yuh; I ain't done my thinkin' yet.—Black and Blue Jay.

DECEMBER 1921 OIL

TAX IS \$10,727.23

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—State taxes amounting to \$10,727.23 were collected during December on a total oil production of 728,209.23 barrels for the month, the value of which was \$1,672,785.69, according to oil production reports filed with the state tax commission. The total production of November amounted to 710,157.31 barrels, the value of which was \$1,780,653.22 and the state tax \$17,806.57. Although the production for December was 18,051.92 barrels more than for November production was \$107,867.53 less than for the previous month.

Lee County, as usual, led in production with 312,756.79 barrels for the month, the value of which was \$795,976.14, or nearly one-half of the value of the total production of the state.

Silkworm moth has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years.



BANDIT STEALS PANTS AND PREVENT PURSUIT

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—Shame on such a bandit—he robbed Morris Bluestein and then stole his pants to prevent pursuit.

"It was awful, terrible, something fierce," Bluestein told the police.

"There I stood, in my stocking feet, garbed in my shirt tail."

The bandit held up Bluestein in his tattered shop, where the stock of goods does not include trousers. Pointing to the snow outside, the bandit opined that a man would have to be dressed warm to go out there.

Then he made Bluestein take off his shoes and trousers and tucking them under his arm departed.

LOBSTER HAIL BIG, BUT PRICE FAILS TO DROP

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 4.—By the right of the law of "supply and demand" lobsters should be cheap seafood, emphatically asserts an official statement from the California Game and Fish Commission.

War on lobster profiteers has been proclaimed, declares the announcement, pointing out that there is no reason why lobsters should be retailed by restaurants at from 60 cents to \$2 per portion. The present season along the Pacific Coast, it is declared, is the largest in years.

Despite the great influx of shell fish, the commission asserts, the price to the consumer has not dropped a single penny.

Mrs. Altherton—How do you like the new vacuum cleaner you got for Christmas?

Mrs. Seaton—It's all right, but it causes a lot of trouble in the home. The members of the family are always disputing over which one is to have the fun of running it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Gillet—Aren't your remarks to your wife rather sharp and pointed, old man?

Perry—That's because I can only get a word in edgeways.

A masculine-looking woman entered a shop and approached an assistant. "I want something out of the ordinary, something that none of the other women are wearing."

"Certainly, madam. Men's clothing, third floor."

Higgs—That college certainly turns out fine men.

Higgs—Why, when did you graduate?

Higgs—Oh, I didn't graduate; they turned me out.

Mrs. Skinnum—Why are you all hiding from Tommy?

Little Lida—We are playing "grown-up" and Tommy is the butcher come with his bill.

A London newspaper, hearing that a riot had taken place in a small Irish town, telegraphed to its correspondent: "Send me words riot."

The correspondent wired back: "No riot; will arrange one this afternoon."

"Are you ready, dear?" John called.

"Yes, I'll be down in a minute; I've only my hat to put on."

"All right, I'll have time to shave before we go."

EX-SOLDIER TRAINED TO OPERATE VESSELS

Washington, Feb. 4.—The goal of a merchant marine manned by exclusively American seamen is drawing near, according to reports on the subject recently compiled.

During the past few months more than 95 per cent of the seamen placed on American vessels by the Shipping Board's Sea Service Recruiting Bureau were Americans. It was stated today. When the bureau first began to function less than 10 per cent of the men placed were Americans. As time passed and the idea of having all-American crews aboard ships flying the United States flag grew, the number increased gradually.

Last fiscal year 68.8 per cent of the men placed were Americans. From July to November 1921, the number increased, so that now there are ships which have 100 per cent American crews aboard.

The final goal is to have every ship

A CASH OFFER

The Hartford Republican has made a special clubbing rate with the Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal by which we will furnish both papers for one year for the low price of

\$1.75

The Commercial Appeal is one of the largest and best papers in the South and we hope to receive many new subscribers on this offer. One dollar and seventy-five cents cash for both papers. Send in your subscription now. Don't delay.

manned by all-American crews, with the shore establishments, equally representative of the United States.

"What a beautiful ring!"

"Yes," said the girl. "It was an engagement ring but the engagement is broken."

"Aren't you going to send it back?"

"Of course. But I want to keep it long enough to let the next gentleman see what he is expected to live up to."—Boston Transcript.

She had the habit of being late in keeping appointments. Well, that's nothing; so have other women. This particular day the appointment was with her husband. At last she did put in an appearance.

"Oh, are you waiting for me, dear?" she asked.

"Waiting? No; sojourning!"

Yonkers Statesman.

DIRECTORY Ohio County

CIRCUIT COURT

Meets first Monday in March, May and July; third Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

Judge—George S. Wilson, Owensboro.

Com'g. Attorney—Glover H. Cary, Calhoun.

Clerk—Frank Black.

Master Commissioner—B. H. Ellis.

Trustee Jury Fund—L. B. Tichenor.

COUNTY COURT

Convenes first Monday in each month.

Judge—R. R. Wedding.

County Atty.—Otto C. Martin.

Clerk—Gay Ranney.

Sheriff—G. A. Ralph; Deputies: Mack Cook, Iris Bender, George P. Jones.

Superintendent—Mrs. I. S. Mason.

Jailer—Nat Hudson.

QUARTERLY COURT

Convenes first Monday in each month.

FISCAL COURT

Convenes Tuesday after first Monday in January; first Tuesday in April and October, R. R. Wedding County Judge, presiding.

1st District—J. P. McCoy, Hartford.

2nd District—W. C. Knott, Centerville.

3rd District—O. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—J. R. Murphy, Fordsville.

5th District—Sam H. Holbrook, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 4.

6th District—Mack Martin, Narrows, R. F. D. No. 2.

7th District—J. Walter Taylor, Beaver Dam, R. F. D. No. 3.

8th District—J. P. D. No. 3.

9th District—Centerville, R. F. D. 1.

10th District—Beaver Dam.

Claud Renfrow, Duane.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Convenes first Monday in every month.

Mrs. I. S. Mason, S. S. O. C., and ex-officio Secretary-Treasurer.

R. A. Owen, Chairman, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 6.

W. R. Carson, Vice Chairman, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 3.

Nat Lindley, Centerville, R. F. D. 1.

Olis Stevens, Beaver Dam.

Claud Renfrow, Duane.

Examinations.

For Common School Diplomas—Fourth Friday and Saturday in January, and Second Friday and Saturday in May. To be held in Fordsville, Beaver Dam and Hartford.

For Teachers' Certificates—Third Friday and Saturday in May, June and September. Except notice is given to the contrary the latter examinations will be held in Hartford.

OTHER OFFICERS

Tax Commissioner—R. F. Keown, Fordsville.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley, Fordsville.

Representative—Ira Jones, White Run.

HARTFORD

Police Judge—J. D. Holbrook.

Mayor—W. C. Blankenship.

Council—L. H. Bishop, Secy.

ROCKPORT

Robert L. Green, Judge.

Lee W. Pherson, Marshall.

Edd Cooper, Chairman.

W. H. Blackburn, Clerk.

Stilll Mason, Treasurer.

Electric Bitters

Succeeds when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy; as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Every Woman Wants

Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical, this extraordinary cleaning and germicidal powder. Sample Free. 25c all druggists, or mailed for 5c. The Partine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Mother's use Frey's Vermifuge For the Children

A Safe Old Fashioned Remedy for Worms. Seven years of continuous use is the best testimonial. FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you. Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones healthy and happy. 30c bottle at your druggist or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you, send 3c in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION.

FOR ONE MONTH. A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.

OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS O.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grisham. For sale by L. K. WILLIAMS, Hartford, Conn.

BIG NAVIES DOOMED BY POWERS' APPROVAL

(Continued from Second Page.)

conference went through the motion of formally ratifying and "announcing" decisions made known through the newspapers many days before.

Secretary Hughes, as chairman of the conference, read in the record the nine Chinese resolutions, hurrying through their involved phraseology in a monotone like that of reading clerks in legislative bodies. In every case, when he had finished one of the resolutions, he announced the assent of the United States and then called in order the names of the other powers about the table. Each delegation chairman responded with a nod of the head, and then after the announcement, "unanimously adopted," the chairman went on to the next page of the voluminous bundle of resolutions before him.

The nine resolutions thus adopted cover a wide range of subjects.

Briefly, they provide for withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China on Jan. 1, 1923; maintenance of the open door policy; development of the Chinese railways on a basis of equitable treatment to all nationalities; publication of all international commitments affecting China's interests; delivery to China of all radio stations established within her borders without her consent and consultation among the powers regarding withdrawal of foreign troops which are in China without treaty sanction. One to which China is not a party expresses the hope of the other powers that the Chinese armed forces will be reduced.

Chinese Tariff Delayed.

The resolution for revision of the Chinese tariff was not brought forward at the plenary session, but will be embodied in a separate treaty to be presented later. Work already has begun on this treaty as well as the one dealing with the other agreements on Chinese questions reached by the far eastern committee. Drafts of the two treaties will be considered tomorrow morning by the delegations meeting separately, and they may be discussed later in the day by the far eastern committee.

Announcement today of the terms of settlement of the Shantung controversy, bringing to a close the long dispute between China and Japan, is expected to hasten action on all the pending far eastern questions, because it removes one of the chief elements of discord.

Under the settlement Shantung within five years will become Chinese territory governmentally as well as geographically, and thus after months of agitation in China and Japan the Japanese government definitely and finally has set a time for the fulfillment of its promise. Within full view of the great powers, as China desired, Japan has agreed to restore to Chinese ownership the Tsing Tao-Tsinan Fu Railroad, the heart of the controversy, at the end of six months and full control after five or 15 years at China's option, upon payment of the equivalent of 53,000,000 gold German marks.

China on her part agreed that during the period of payment a Japanese national should occupy the position of traffic manager of the road, together with a Japanese to fill jointly with a Chinese the post of chief accountant.

These officials, however, will be under the direct authority of a Chinese manager-director and could be discharged by him for cause.

While the question of control of the railway has occupied the center of

the stage since the conversations were instituted between the two delegates outside the arms conference proper, collateral phases of the Shantung situation were not without importance on the general question returning the loan to China. Agreement on these, which was reached before that of the railway, in all cases was dependent on a satisfactory outcome of the railway questions.

Disposal of the Railroad.

The railway will be turned over to a Chinese managing director within six months of the signing of the treaty, the last date for the fulfillment by Japan of details of the transfer of the entire leasehold. The treaty probably will be completed finally at another meeting tomorrow morning of the Chinese and Japanese delegates. When it will be signed is uncertain.

Although the qualifications imposed by the Italians and Japanese were said tonight to have resulted in a virtual abandonment of the Chinese arms importation resolution, both delegations sought to escape blame for the hitch. The Italians said they merely had requested, on instruction from their government, the same reservation which was a feature of the agreement at Peking in 1919 on the same subject, namely, that contracts already entered into by Italians with China be regarded as binding. Upon this, Japanese said the Italian reservation meant that Japan could not agree to the resolution, because she would be obliged to insist upon a similar reservation.

The Italian delegates rejoined that they were quite disposed to ask for new instructions, but Arthur J. Balfour, author of the resolution, suggested that as the conference was drawing to an end there was scarcely sufficient time to again refer the matter to home governments. It was then tentatively agreed that the resolution be withdrawn and that the matter which it treats will be left for future consideration of the various governments by the usual diplomatic channels.

Poison Gas Outlawed; Submarines Restricted.

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, hereinafter referred to as the signatory powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adopted by civilized nations, for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries.

(Here are inserted the names of the delegates of the signatory powers.)

"Who, having communicated their full powers found in good order and in good form, have agreed as follows:

"Section 1—The signatory powers declare that among the rules adopted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, the following are to be deemed an established part of international law.

Protection of Merchant Vessels.

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized.

A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure.

A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety.

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine cannot capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules, the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

"Section 2—The signatory powers invite all other civilized powers to express their assent to the foregoing statement of established law so that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standard of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents.

"Section 3—The signatory powers desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

"Section 4—The signatory powers recognize the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers without violating, as they were violated in the recent war of 1914-1918, the requirements univer-

sally accepted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants, and to the end that the prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers shall be universally accepted as a part of the law of nations they now accept that prohibition as henceforth binding on themselves, and they invite all other nations to adhere thereto.

"Section 5—The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices having justly been condemned by the public opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in the treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties.

"The signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby as between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto.

"Section 6—The present treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the signatory powers and shall take effect on the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take at Washington.

Other Powers Invited.

"The government of the United States of America will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the process-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

"The present treaty, in French and in English, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States of America, and duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that government to each of the signatory powers.

"Section 7—The government of the United States of America will further transmit to each of the non-signatory powers a duly certified copy of the present treaty and invite its adherence thereto.

"Any non-signatory power may adhere to the present treaty by communicating an instrument of adherence to the government of the United States of America, which will thereupon transmit to each of the signatory and adhering powers a certified copy of each instrument of adherence.

"In faith whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

"Done at the City of Washington, the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty two."

Dollars and Cents.

Counting it only in dollars and cents, how much did that last cold cost you? A man may not always stop work when he has a cold, but perhaps it would be better if he did. It takes about ten days to get completely rid of a cold under the usual treatment. That time can be much shortened by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and proper care of yourself. In fact, a bottle of this remedy in the house is a mighty good investment during the winter and spring months.

RAISES ORIENTAL WOMEN

Speaking of the educated women of China and Japan, Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of Mt. Holyoke college, says that progressive Japanese women speak English well and from a social and educational standpoint "are as like a similar group in America as peas from the same pod." Of the educated Chinese women, Miss Wooley says they seem more like the same type of Americans than any other Eastern women she has seen. Their sense of humor, quick perception and directness are very likeable, she says.

Surgeons agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. "For use on man or beast, Borzone is the ideal antiseptic and healing agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 30c, 60c, and \$1.20. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

First Man—You're a liar, sir.
Second Man—Say that again, and I'll knock you down, sir.
First Man—Consider it said again, sir.
Second Man—Consider yourself knocked down, sir.

"Where is the pain?" asked the physician.

"Oh I don't know, doctor!" groaned the patient. "It hurts so I can't tell where it is!"

"Just so," said the doctor, proceeding to fill a small vial from a larger one. "It's a wise acre who knows where he aches."

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

MRS. NANNIE KELLEY



WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Here Is Good Advice For You!

Lexington, Ky.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the Golden Medical Discovery in my family for years, and I cannot recommend them too highly. During the period of middle life the Prescription and the Discovery were a wonderful help to me. No woman should try to do without them at that time."

Mrs. Nannie Kelley, 731 Jackson St. Your health is most important to you. It's easily improved. If you suffer from heat flashes, dizziness, or any of the symptoms common to women at the critical period in life, just ask your nearest druggist for this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's, in tablet or liquid form. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if you wish a trial pkg. and write for free, confidential medical advice.

CALL ON US

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Sale Bills, Business and other Cards.

In fact, we are prepared to furnish you most anything you may desire in the way of Paper and Printed Matter.

**BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
&c., IN STOCK.**

If You have something to SELL or anything to ADVERTISE try an "ad" in THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

Hartford Printing Company

INCORPORATED

HARTFORD,

KENTUCKY

VIEWS ON WOMEN

A woman sheriff in Iowa is slated to hang a criminal, and says she will not refuse the job. No reason why women shouldn't be good executioners. There was Jael, and Judith, and—oh, several very efficient ones.—Cleveland Leader.

Representative Alice Robertson of Oklahoma likes Washington so well that she is already planning her next campaign. Politics affects both sexes alike once it gets in the blood.—Buffalo Express.

Nothing seems less important to a woman who wants her husband to do a little job of work around the house than his regular work.—Ohio State Journal.

It's hard to understand why women are trying to lower their standards by demanding equality with men.—Indianapolis News.

The bridegroom is never of as much importance as the bride, and she is of less importance than her dress.—Chicago News.

With most men their clothes are in style as long as they are wearable; whereas with the women their clothes are wearable only as long as they are in style.—New Haven Register.

A real diplomat is a man who can persuade his wife that she looks well in cotton stockings.—Lincoln Star.

Time has yet to decide whether women have improved politics or politics has advanced women.—Washington Star.

Women will make their greatest hit and perform their greatest service politically, if they will go along with and a little ahead of the men in the general direction of ideals—inspiring rather than driving, encouraging rather than castigating, helping rather than "regulating."—Buffalo Times.

When the bride promises to obey, she waives her rights; but it isn't a permanent waive.—Lincoln Star.

Woman leaves her husband because his friends came into the house with muddy feet. Some people would rather get a divorce than a doornail.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A scald burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 30c, 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

FOURTH PRODIGY IN FAMILY

Although but 12 years of age, Betty Jane Hamilton, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, is working her way through Westminster college by tutoring students almost twice her

age. She expects to be a practicing physician at 20. Betty entered school when six years old but finished both grade and high-school in just six years, taking four for the former and two for the latter. One of her sisters was a noted painter while still a child; a brother entered college at the age of 14 and another sister was a great violinist.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

FOREWARNED OF HOUSE BURNING

While autolog in a nearby town, Mrs. Mary Cummings of Fostoria, Ohio, had a premonition that her house was burning. On the strength of her presentiment, she hastened back to find her home a mass of smoldering ruins.

Chronic Constipation.

There are people who never have a movement of the bowels without it is produced by a cathartic. Most of them have brought that condition on themselves by the use of mineral waters and strong cathartics that take too much water out of the system and aggravate the disease they are meant to relieve. A mild laxative tonic like Chamberlain's Tablets affords a gentle movement of the bowels that you hardly realize has been produced by a medicine, and their uses is not so likely to be followed by constipation.

Jakey—I took Rachel by de teater last night and we almost had a taxi to ride home.

Ikey—Vy? Vat happened?

Jakey—Vell, I matched de drifer first vedder we should pay him double fare or noddin. Ve von; so ve had to vaik.—New York News.

The Aristocrat (returning to school)—My ancestors came over with William the Conqueror.

The new Girl—That's nothing! My father came over in the same boat with Mary Pickford!

Mrs. W.—You don't never nrg your husband, do you?

Mrs. G.—Only when he is heating our rugs. When he is thoroughly irritated he does a much better job of it.—Boston Globe.

ADAMLESS LOAN ASSOCIATION

Articles of incorporation for the Betsy Ross Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J., have been issued by the state bank commissioners. In this association every official is a woman.

Call on The Republican for Fine Job Printing.

For Torpid Liver

"Black-Draught is, in my opinion, the best liver medicine on the market," states Mrs. R. H. Whiteside, of Keota, Okla. She continues: "I had a pain in my chest after eating—tight, uncomfortable feeling—and this was very disagreeable and brought on headache. I was constipated and knew it was indigestion and inactive liver. I began the use of Black-Draught, night and morning, and it sure is splendid and certainly gives relief."

Thedford's BLACK- DRAUGHT

For over seventy years this purely vegetable preparation has been found beneficial by thousands of persons suffering from effects of a torpid, or slow-acting liver. Indigestion, biliousness, colic, coated tongue, dizziness, constipation, bitter taste, sleeplessness, lack of energy, pain in back, puffiness under the eyes—any or all of these symptoms often indicate that there is something the matter with your liver. You can't be too careful about the medicine you take. Be sure that the name, "Thedford's Black-Draught," is on the package. At all druggists.

Accept Only
the Genuine.

LAYING DEMONSTRATION

County Agent, H. H. McInteer has the following report for the Egg Laying Demonstrations, for the month of January 1922. This report is based upon the records of the 29 women who are keeping daily egg records of the number of eggs produced by their hens.

Group 1 (under 50 hens)—
1st. Mrs. Celeste White, owner, Hartford; breed, White Rocks; Avr. No. hens 21.2; Avr. No. eggs 14.7.
2nd. Mrs. M. B. Barnard, owner; Hartford, Route 3; breed, White Wyandotte; Avr. No. hens 36; Avr. No. eggs 7.83.
3rd. Mrs. P. D. Tweddell, owner; Hartford, Route 4; breed, White Leghorns; Avr. No. hens 41; Avr. No. eggs 7.22.

Group 2 (50 to 199 hens)—
1st. Mrs. Ola Wilson, owner; Olanton, Route 1; breed, R. I. Reds; Avr. No. hens 50; Avr. No. eggs 16.6.
2nd. Mrs. J. S. Hughes, owner; Olanton, Route 1; breed, White Rocks; Avr. No. hens 60; Avr. No. eggs 15.83.
3rd. Mrs. A. C. Stevens, owner; Prentiss; breed, Barred Rocks; Avr. No. hens 80; Avr. No. eggs 10.38.

The report for the highest four breeds is as follows:

Position	Breed	Avr. No. of eggs per hen.
1st.	White Rocks	8.33
2nd.	Rhode Island Reds	8.18
3rd.	White Wyandottes	7.87
4th.	Barred Rocks	6.78

SULPHUR SPRINGS

The protracted meeting held at this place by Revs. Landrum, Wilcox and Hicks, accomplished a great deal of good and we truly hope that it will last.

If the summer crop of tobacco averages up with the winter crop, the good year 1922 will long be remembered on account of the long tobacco crop and short feed crop.

U. L. Dever is building a new tobacco barn on his farm, preparing to raise a big crop of the weed unless he gets cut so much that he lets the other kind of weeds take it.

Mr. Sam Wallace, one of our oldest and best respected citizens, died last Saturday and was buried at the Sand Rock Hill cemetery, Sunday, after funeral services conducted by Rev. Wilcox.

A certain Strollop calling himself I. D. Chaire, who used to write Beads Oddly Strung that were instructive and entertaining but lately they are neither. In fact they remind me of my old Quart Bottle that was very interesting before Volsteadism came in vogue but now it is very very dry. He tries to appear funny by calling people names and making silly comparisons but in one instant at least he bit off more than he could chew and got the worst of it and then it was that a certain other Bald Bearded Fighter of the aforesaid Volsteadism, calling himself Fluke McFluke, or something-a-nother, decided to take sides with I. D. and help him out, and I. D. needed the help all right, but it always did make me mad to see two jump on one so I decided to land on the two of them with both feet and Bat Nall said he would help if I needed him but I told him I didn't and as Bill Arp would say I "ruminated" over the matter a while and concluded that they had learned a few things that real smart people have known a long time, one of which is that in any kind of controversy or contest that requires real brains to put over. It always takes two or more Republicans to hold their own with one Democrat, so I decided they were doing the best they could in doubling up and so I concluded to let it go and that so now dare ye both, tell all of that Bear Story or shut up about it.

Mrs. W. R. Wydek, of Moorman, is the guest of her parents here.

Mrs. Henderson Murphree of Owensboro, came up the first of the week to visit her mother, Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, who was quite ill at that time, but is now much improved.

CENTRAL

Mrs. C. P. Morris visited her sister, Mrs. Dora Bryant, of Island, from Thursday until Sunday.

Misses Ada House and Elizabeth Healy, of Rockport, were guests of Misses Cora and Ora Everley, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jones are visiting in Evansville.

Little Miss Irene Robertson has returned to her home at Pond Run, after spending several days with her aunt, Mrs. P. H. Wood.

Misses Ora and Cora Everley were the week-end guests of friends in Lebanon.

Mr. Verge Morris, of Luzerne, has bought, and moved to the Hob Morris home.

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Harris Sunday night and left a wee baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Morris, of Rockport, spent last week with Mr. Morris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Morris.

COURT HOUSE CHIT CHAT

Monday was rule day with the Circuit Clerk and many were the rules (pleadings) filed in this office. This is one instance when the Clerk really acts as Judge, except there is no one present as opposing Attorney to object to the filing of pleadings.

Only three suits have been filed in Circuit Court during the week, two equity and one ordinary.

The Sheriff and his deputies are busy apprehending criminals (properly speaking alleged criminals) and executing subpoenas on witnesses for Circuit Court. So far no moonshiners have been corralled this week, neither have there been any bootleggers bagged, since Judge Hob Green cooped three at Rockport.

Monday was the regular term of both County and Quarterly Court. The County Court docket was first called and settlements of fiduciaries were either confirmed and ordered to record or continued for exceptions, depending on whether they had laid over for a month or were just recent-

ly filed. Few cases of criminal nature were set for trial.

Former County Attorney, A. D. Kirk, was appointed as County Judge pro tem in the Barnard Ditch case by Judge Wedding, the latter declining to preside in this case on account of relationship. Judge Kirk, while not so imposing in stature as Judge Wedding, presides with dignity. He does not appear, as one might imagine, as a headless boy.

"If you don't at first succeed, try, try again," was exemplified in Quarterly Court Wednesday. Anthony Chlum had been accused of breach of the peace, and in the forenoon was arrested, resulting in the jury hanging. To Anthony's great surprise and chagrin, no doubt, on the convening of Court in the afternoon, the case was again called for trial, without giving him a breathing spell. Some of Anthony's witnesses, thinking the case was over, left for their homes and long drawnout argument ensued, as to whether or not Anthony should be again put upon trial the same day with his witnesses absent. Judge Wedding finally struck a balance by

setting the case for the next day.

A novel question arose in Quarterly Court Wednesday when the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Otis Beasley was called for trial. The concrete question was whether or not the facts that were to be given in evidence amounted to proof of the offense of petit larceny. The facts that would have been proven are: sometime in August 1921 Otis Beasley, an employee of the Broadway Coal Mining Company went to the store of the Company and wanted to buy a pair of shoes. It was the rule of the Company, with which Beasley was familiar, not to sell any goods to employees on credit. Beasley had a clerk in the store show him a pair of shoes, which after examination, he selected, put them on and went to the book-keeper to get the money with which to pay for the shoes. Beasley was already behind with the Company, and the book-keeper refused to let him have the money. Whereupon Beasley walked out of the store with the shoes. Clerks discovered his departure, overhauled him, brought him back to the store and tried to induce him to surrender the

shoes, which he declined to do, and left the store declaring that he needed the shoes. The question was so novel and impressed your scribe so much that he hid himself to the ever accommodating lawyer's office for information. The lawyer readily turned to page 597 of Robinson's Kentucky Criminal Law and pointed to the following: "Where property is sold and delivered on condition of immediate payment, and the purchaser, instead of paying, carries the property away without the owner's consent, intending to appropriate it to his own use, he is guilty of larceny." I was informed by my lawyer friend that Robinson's Criminal Law is considered standard authority in Kentucky.

Mrs. Sidney Williams and little daughter, Mildred Elizabeth, spent last week-end with Mrs. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hall, at Luzerne. They were accompanied home by little Miss Carrie Lee Sisk, who will spend a few days with them.

WASHINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shown and children, and Mrs. Della Bratcher and

children attended the birthday dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grey, near Taffy, which was given in honor of Mr. Holland Grey, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shown.

Mr. Walter Allen of this vicinity, spent from Friday until Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Thersla Baird, of Taffy, who is very ill.

Mrs. Della Tinsley and son Bradley, of Alexandria, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newcomb, Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Edyth Tinsley, who is attending school in Hartford, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Tinsley, of this place.

Mr. Tracy Newcomb is ill at this writing.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Ida Shreve, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly proven, on or before March 10, 1922, or they will be forever barred. And those knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will please call and settle same, at once.

This Feb. 1st, 1922.
3213 U. S. CARSON, Adm'r.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

Buick Prices

Effective January 1st, 1922

- 22-Four-34
Two Passenger Roadster, \$ 895
- 22-Four-35
Five Passenger Touring, 935
- 22-Six-44
Three Passenger Roadster, 1365
- 22-Four-36
Three Passenger Coupe, 1295
- 22-Six-45
Five Passenger Touring, 1395
- 22-Four-37
Five Passenger Sedan . . 1395
- 22-Six-49
Seven Passenger Touring, 1585
- 22-Six-46
Three Passenger Coupe, 1885
- 22-Six-48
Four Passenger Coupe . . 2075
- 22-Six-47
Five Passenger Sedan . . 2165
- 22-Six-50
Seven Passenger Sedan, 2375

All Prices F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in all Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

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